ral Trylor, Mr. King was chosen by the Senate President pro tem., a place he had held in former years, from 1:36 to 1:41. It is unnecessary to state the particulars of Mr. King's nomination the Democratic Convention in June last, and his triprophant election to the Vice Presidency. Being compelled to leave the country for the benefit of his health. he resigned his seat in the Senate during the late ses Bion. Mr. King entered political life as a follower of Mr. Jefferson, and has always been opposed to the exercise of implied powers by Congress. He was considered one of the champions of Southern State rights in the various controversies which have prisen in Congress on the tariff, slavery, and interhal improvements. He has never been married. His residence in Alabama for many years has been at Belms, on the Alabama river.

## THE CABINET. PERMEARY OF STATE-WILLIAM LARNED MARCY

New Yorkers, and politicians generally, are familiar with the political life and career of this gentleman Although his experience as a member of a legislative body has been very limited, the various executive of fices he has held, and the influence he has possessed from his political associations, have made him a man of mark among the men of his times. Mr. Marcy is a native of Sturbridge, Worsester county, Massachu setts, where he was born, December, 12, 1786; con. sequently he is now in the 67th year of his age. Having completed his academic course, he entered Brown University, (Providence, R. I.) where he graduated in 1808. He afterwards removed to Troy. in the State of New York, where he studied and commenced the practice of the law, and soon took a prominent part in politics as a democrat. During the war with Great Britain, he served as a volunteer in the military defence of the State. In 1816 he was appointed Re corder of the city of Troy; but afterwards, taking part with Mr. Van Buren in opposing the adminis tration of Governor DeWitt Clinton, he was removed from office by the friends of that Governor, in 1818 When the anti-Clinton ans came into power, Marcy received from Governor Yates the appointment of Adjutant-General, in 1821, and removed to Albany, where he has since resided. On the organization of that potent and secret association, called the "Albany Regency," Mr. Marcy became one of the most trusty and confidential members and advisers of its head, Martin Van Buren. To his connection with "the Regency" Mr. Marcy doubtless owes most of the good success which has generally attended him as a political leader. In 1823 he received from the Legislature the appointment of State Comptroller, which office he held for several years. In 1829 he was anpointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State; but in 1831 he resigned that office. in consequence of being elected United States Senator. He was in the Senate less than two years, when he resigned, being elected Go-vernor of New York, in 1832. He was bwice re-elected, viz., in 1834 and 1836; but on a fourth nomination, in 1838, he shared in the defeat of the democratic party, and William H. Seward was elected over him. After retiring from the exe outive chair, Mr. Marcy principally devoted his at-Sention to his private business, until Mr. Polk be-came President, in 1845. He was then offered and accepted the office of Secretary of War, and was considered through the four years of his service one of the most influential member of Mr. Polk's cabinet. The duties of the War Department during the Mexican war were arduous, and were discharged by Mr. Marcy with energy and ability. On his retirement from the cabinet, after the election of Taylor and Fillmore, Mr. Marcy exerted himself to heal the dissensions in the democratic party of this State. Although decidedly opposed to sell and Wilmot proviso movements of Van Buren and others in the democratic party, Mr. Marcy urged he union of the party as essential to success, nd therefore became separated from many of is unker friends. This feeling against him operated p far as probably to prevent his nomination for esident at the Democratic National Convention, 1852. With a large section of the democratic party in this State Mr. Marcy is not popular; but his ability as a wr.ter, tactician, and statesman, is

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-JAMES GUTHRIE. Is a distinguished lawyer of Louisville, where he has acquired great wealth and an elevated standing in society. He has grown up with the West, and is identified in feeling and interest with the prosperity of the Valley of the Mississippi. He is known as a Union democrat, and unites to commanding talents and an intimate acquaintance with the wants and resources of the whole country, manners the most arbane and prepossessing. He is considered a provery popular with his party throughout the Western States. He has not been a member of Congress, but has had experience as a legislator in the Senate of Kentucky. He was President of the State Convension which formed the new constitution of Kentucky in 1849. His friends predict for him a popular career as a cabinet officer and an able discharge of the responsible duties of the treasury department. He is about fifty years of age, of athletic form, and very energetic habits. It should be added, that in 1837 Mr. Guthrie was urged as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in tead of Judge Catron; and on the death of Mr. Clay, in 1852, he declised the offer of Governor Powell to appoint him successor to Mr. Clay as United States Senater.

generally admitted.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR-ROBERT M'CLELLAND, At present Governor of Michigan, owes his selection as a member of the new cabinet to the friendship and influence of General Cass. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he received his education. migrating to Michigan, he practised law at Monroe, that State, from which district he was elected to ingress for three consecutive terms (1843 to 1849). e had previously distinguished himself as a mem cof the State Constitutional Convention, and of E Legislature of Michigan, in which latter body he as chosen Speaker of the House, in 1843. Although a zealous supporter of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, be voted for the Wilmot proviso, and made free-soil apeeches in Congress. He always voted for bills to improve harbors and rivers. His talents are very respectable, and he is esteemed as a man of integrity and energy. He is forty-five years of age. In No vember, 1861, he was elected Governor of Michigan, and, under the new constitution, was re-elected, in 1852, for a term of two years, which will expire in January, 1855. In Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in 1846, and in 1848 was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SECRETARY OF WAR-JEFFERSON DAVID Was born in Kentucky, and removed in early life to Mississippi, from whence he went to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, where he graduated in June, 1828. The same year (in July) he was eppointed second lieutenant of infantry, in the United States army, and was made first lieutenant of dragoons, in 1838. The same year he received the apsointment of adjutant. In 1836 he resigned his commission in the army, and retired to private life in Mississippi. He married a daughter of Gen. Taylor, and this lady died several years since. In 1844, Mr. Davis was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for Mississippi, and voted for Polk and Dallas. The following year he was elected to Congress, and served one term as a member of the House of Reprecontatives, excepting the time he was absent in Mexico during the war. In July, 1848, he was appointed Monel of the regiment of volunteer riflemen raised Mississippi, and distinguished himself particularly terey and Buena Vista. President Polk offerwhim the appointment of Brigadier General in the hilled States Army, in 1847, but be declined the erer. The same year the Legislature elected an United States Senator, and he was placed on The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as chairnan. He took an active part in important debates. rticularly in advocating Southern rights, and his ets placed him in the front rank of the democras, which were supported by his colleague, has occupied. aders. He opposed the Compromise Union

Mr. Foote, and, being nominated as the Sa rights candidate for Governor, to run against Foote, he resigned his seat in the Senate, in 1851. He was defeated at the gubernatorial election, Foote being chosen by a majority of about one thousand. He has since remained in private life. In person Gen. Davis is of the middle size, and his habits are active and energetic; his age is about forty-five years, and he is considered well qualified for the duties of the War Department.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY-JAMES C. DOBBIN. Is a lawyer of Fayetteville, and was elected a member of the Twenty-ninth Congrees (1845-'47). He was Speaker of the House of Commons at the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, and was the candidate of the democratic party for United States Senator; but his election was defeated by the intrigues of Romulus M. Saunders, and a few other members of the Legislature. This circumstance doubtless commended him to the favor of General Pierce. Mr. Dobbin was also a member of the National Convention at Baltimore, and promptly second ed the movement of the Virginia delegation in favor of the nomination of Gen. Pierce. Mr. Dobbin is in the prime of life, and of very industrious habits. In debate he is distinguished for eloquence; and his friends have every confidence in his ability to make a good successor of Graham and Kennedy in the Department of the Navy.

POSTMASTER GENERAL-JAMES CAMPBELL. This gentleman is at present Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to which office he was appointed since the State election last fall. He had previously been a lawyer of Philadelphia, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in that city. In 1851, an attempt was made to elevate him to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, the five judges o which are elected by the people of the State by general ticket. Judge Campbell being a Catholic, and a special friend of James Buchanan, was defeated by the intrigues of General Cameron, late United State Senator, and other enemies of Buchanan; and the Protestant and Native American feeling arrayed against him. Consequently, Judge Coulter, one of the whig andidates, was elected, with four democratic judges. This circumstance, with the influence of Mr. Buchanan, have combined to give Judge Campbell his present prominent position. He is a good lawyer, and of active business habits. He is, we believe, the youngest member of the new cabinet, being about thirty-five years of age.

ATTORNEY GENERAL-CALES CUSHING.

At present one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and well known throughout the United States as a distinguished politician and eminent scholar. Mr. Cushing was born in Salisbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, in January, 1800, and consequently is now in his fifty-fourth year. His father, belonging to one of the most respectable of the old families of Massachusetts, was extensively engaged in the shipping business, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. Caleb Cushing entered Harvard College when very young, and graduated in the eighteenth year of his age. He commenced the study of the law at Cambridge, and was appointed tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College, which place he held for two years and then removed to Newburyport to engage in the practice of law. In his profession he was very successful, and acquired the reputation of a good lawyer. The political career of Mr. Cushing commenced in 1825, when he was chosen a representative from Newburyport to the lower House of the Massachu, setts Legislature. In 1826 he was elected a member of the State Senate. Both these places he filled with ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. After this he continued in the practice of the law for two years, and in 1829 he went to Europe, on a tour of pleasure and observation. After his return he prepared for the press and published his "Reminicences of Spain," a work which added much to his literary reputation. He also appeared as the author of a "Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France," in 1830. About the same time he was a contributor to the North American Review, writing mainly on historical and legal subjects. Mr. Cushing was again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1833 and 1834. He made several unsuccessful runs for Congress, but was finally elected to represent the North Essex District in 1835. His Congressional career continued for four consecutive terms, or eight years, viz.: from 1835 to 1843. Having commenced public life as a friend of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Cushing acted with the whig party, both in the State Legislature, and in Congress, until the administration of John Tyler, when Mr. Cushing was one of the few whigs who ventured to sustain the course of that President in abandoning his political der of the Kentucky democracy, and is friends. The consequence to Mr. Cushing was his separation from the whig party and eventually his connection with the democratic party for the last ten years. As a member of Congress he evinced de cided ability, and his speeches and reports showed in the most favorable light his statesmanlike qualifications. In 1843, President Tyler nominated Mr. Cushing as one of his calinet, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination, owing to his political course, and the peculiar position of parties at the time. Thereupon the President nominated him as Commissioner to China, and the Senate assented to the appointment. He left the United States in the summer of 1843, and proceeded to China by the Mediterranean and overland route. In 1844 he negotiated a treaty with the Chinese government, establishing, for the first time, diplomatic relations between the two countries. He returned to the United States by way of Mexico, having accomplished the important usiness of his mission, and passed around the globe, within the short period of a year. On his return home, Mr. Cushing made a visit to Minnesota Territory, as was supposed for the purpose of taking up his residence there. He, however, returned to Newburyport in 1846, and was again elected to represent that town in the Legislature. In that body he was the most prominent mem-In that body he was the most prominent member at the session of 1847, when the Mexican war was at its height. He acted with the democratic members in advocating the policy of that war, and for appropriating \$20,000 for equipping the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers at the expense of the State. When his proposition was defeated, Mr. Cushing advanced the money from his own means, and the regiment was made ready for service. He was chosen Colonel of the regiment, and accompanied it to the Rio Grande, in Mexico, in the spring of 1847, being attached to the army under command of General Taylor. Soon after his arrival in the Mexican territory, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the United States Army, and several regiments of volunteers were placed under

command of General Taylor. Soon after his arrival in the Mexican territory, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the United States Army, and several regiments of volunteers were placed under his command. Hostilities having ceased on the northern line, General Cushing, being anxious for more active service, was, at his own request, transferred to the army of General Scott. It was not, however, his fortune to be engaged in any of the brilliant actions of the war; and after various services, as a commander at San Angel and other places, he returned home on the restoration of peace. In 1847, while he was in Mexico, General Cushing was nominated by the democrats of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor. This movement was owing to the part he had taken in support of the war, and was done without consultation with him. It doubtless greatly improved his position with the democratic party in the State and nation; and the increased, though, of course, unsuccessful vote given to him, compared with the democratic vote of the previous year, was flattering to General Cushing, and his friends who had urged the nomination. In 1843, General Cushing was a zealous laborer in behalf of the election of General Cuss, acting on all occasious with the Union democrats, and against the free soil party. In 1843, the office of Attorney General of Massachnsetts was offered to Gen. Cushing by Gov. Bout well, but he declined the honor. The Legislature of 1852 having created an additional Justice of the Sureme Court, Gen. Cushing was appointed to the office in May. It is admitted that he has performed the duties of his seat on the bench with ability and integrity, and as a judge, he has acquired an enviable popularity. In person, Gen. Cushing is tall and slender, with dark complexion and pleasing address. His habits are of the most active and industrious character, and his friends have great confidence that he will acquit himself in the daties of a cabinet office with the tesme ability that he has occupyed.

THE SENATE

At the time of the organization of the government, in 1789—or at the first session of the First Congress -but eleven States were represented; and after the adoption of the constitution by North Carolina and Rhode Island, the total number of Senators was twenty-six. The number has been increased, by the lesion of eighteen States into the Union, to sixtytwo, the present number of Senators, when vacan cies are filled.

Although the terms of one-third of the whole number of Senators expire every two years, there have been so many re-elections that the number of new members of the body is not large. There are several vacancies, it will be observed, from States where the legislatures have not been in session re-cently, or where they have failed to effect elec-

The following are brief sketches of the Senators

now holding seats:— BENJAMIN FITZPATRICE.—The Legislature, when t meets, will clect two Senators, viz.:-One in place of William R. King, resigned, and the other as sucessor to Mr. Clemens, whose term has just expired. In the place of Mr. King the Governor has appoint ed Berjamin Fitzpatrick, who will hold his seat until the Legislature appoints a successor. The same gentleman held a similar appointment from the Governor in 1849, on the death of Dixon H. Lewis. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been twice elected Governor of the State, viz.:—In 1841 and 1843. He is not much known out of his own State.

ARKANSAS.

SOLON BORLAND.-We have, on a recent occasion, sketched the Senators from Arkansas. We however, now give a few of the particulars of each. Mr. Borland is a native of Nansemond county, Virginia. His father was a highly educated English physician, who married in that county, and educated his son for the same protession. After his emigration to Arkansas, the present Senator was, for a while, editor of a paper in that State. His pugnacious disposition has led him into several quarrels in Arkansas and at Washington. He is, however, a ready and active legislator, and jealous of the rights of the Southern States. He was vigilant as chairman of the Committee on Printing. He is about 42 years of age, of small stature, with light hair and complexion, and is bald on the top of the head. Nansemond county, in Virginia, the place of his birth, is one of the old tide-water counties in that district of the State, originally settled by the Cavaliers.

WILLIAM K. SEBASTIAN is considered the most WILLIAM K. SEBASTIAN is considered the most able man who has yet represented Arkansas in the Senate. He is a native, we believe, of one of the States in the valley of the Mississippi; is a lawyer by profession, and about 33 years of age. He is of medium stature, of fine personal appearance, and his dark complexion, with other peculiarities, gives evidence of a Spanish origin. His manners are pleasing; his style of oratory good; and he is ready and fluent in debate. He is, like his colleague, a zealous advocate of Southern State rights; and his friends acticipate for him a brilliant career in the councils of the nation.

CALIFORIA

WILLIAM M. GWIN is a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, and graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1827. He studied medicine for six years, in Mississippi and Lousiana, in both of which States he is well known and generally esteemed. His father, the Rev. James Gwin, was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and his chaplain at New Orleans. In 1833 Doctor Gwin was appointed by Gen. Jackson United States Marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi, which office he resigned in 1841, and the same year he was elected to Congress. He served but one term, and office he resigned in 1841, and the same year he was elected to Congress. He served but one term, and in 1845 removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed by President Polk to superintend the erection of a new custom house. On the election of Gen. Taylor, he resigned his situation and removed to California. He at once became popular there, and was elected a delegate to the convention to frame a State constitution. The Legislature of the new State elected him as a colleague to Col. Fremont, for their first United States Senators. In person, Dr. Gwin is beyond the ordinary size, and his pleasing manners and many estimable qualities always secure him friends and influence. He is frank, intelligent, and a good debater.

friends and influence. He is frank, intelligent, and a good debater.

John B. Weller was born in Hamilton county. Ohio, and is now thirty-nine years of age. Having studied law, and commenced practice, he was elected proceeding attorney for the county of Butler, and held the office until his election to Congress in 1838. He was a member of the House for six years, and retired in 1845. During the war with Mexico, he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the First regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and served under General Taylor at the battle of Montercy. Soon after his return to Ohio, the democratic party of that State nominated him for Governor, but he was defeated by a small majority by Mr. Ford, the whig candidate. In January, 1849, he was appointed by President Polk, a Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from which office he was removed by the whig administration in 1850. Having removed to California, he was elected by the Legislature of that State, in January, 1852, United States Senator, to succeed Col. Fremont. Mr. Weller is of the medium size, with a good head, pleasant ler is of the medium size, with a good head, pleasant countenance, and auburn hair. He is a good speaker, of the popular school, and is a progressive State rights democrat.

CONNECTICUT.

TRUMAN SMITH is a native of the State he represents, having been born in Roxbury, Litchfield county, in November, 1701. His father, Phineas Smith, was a farmer, and brother of the late Judge Nathaniel Smith, and of Nathan Smith, who was a U.S. Senator from Connecticut, and died at Washington, in December, 1835. Truman Smith graduated at Yale College in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and commenced the practice of the law at Litchfield, where he still resides. He commenced public life in 1831, as a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and was twice re-elected. In 1839 he was elected a member of Congress, and was re-elect-Connecticut, and was twice re-elected. In 1839 he was elected a member of Congress, and was re-elected to the House in 1841, 1845, and 1847. The Legislature in 1848 elected him U. S. Senator for six years from March, 1849. Mr. Smith has been distinguished in Congress for his industry and attention to business as a member on committees or on the floor. His statements, when not of a party character, are generally relied on for their accuracy. He is of large size, about six feet in height, with a florid correlection and light hair. He is a stangely which complexion and light hair. He is a staunch whig and is considered by his political friends an able tac-tician and good manager.

tician and good manager.

Isaac Toucey is of the family of that name, which early settled in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Having received a good education, he studied law, and has for many years resided at Hartford. Becoming connected in politics with the democratic party, he was elected to Congress in 1835 and 1837. From 1838 to 1846, as the whigs were in power in Connecticut most of the time, Mr. Toucey remained in private life, but in 1846 he was elected Governor. He held the office but one year, as the whigs regained the ascendancy. In 1848, the last year of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Toucey received the appointment of Attorney General, to succeed Mr. Williord. In his profession Mr. Toucey has been successful, and he has been more indebted, perhaps, to the confidence of his party in his talents and integrity, than to the possession of any remarkable popular qualities. He must be about 56 years of age.

DELAWARE.

James A. Eayard is a son of Hon. James A. Bayard, a distinguished statesman of Delaware, and Senator and Representative in Congress for many years, in the days of John Adams, Jefferson and Madison; also, one of the Commissioners at Ghent, with Adams, Clay, Gallatin and Russell, who negotiated the Treaty of Peace in 1814. The elder Bayard was a prominent leader of the federal party in its day; and, after the dissolution of that party, his sons, Richard H. and James A. Bayard, took different sides in the new formation of parties. The former acted with the whiga, and by them was elected to the United States Senate, in 1836 and 1841, and the latter has acted with the democratic party. The present Senator is a gentleman of fair abilities, and occasionally takes part in debates.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, who is also a native of the State he represents, is well known throughout the nation. He is over sixty years of age—is of a large, corpulent frame, and has a good address and pleasing manners. As Secretary of State for little more than a year, under General Taylor, he disappointed the whigs, who had expected his successful administration of the Department of State, which proved a failure. In the Senate Mr. Clayton always hold a high rank as a skilful statesman and able debater. He first made his appearance in the United States Senate in 1829, and served about twelve years in that body, to which he now returns.

PLORIDA:
JACKSON MORTON is a native of Fredericksburg,
Virginia, and received a liberal education in that
State. He removed to Florida in 1829, and took an
active part in the affairs of the Tarritory. In 1836,
he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and the
next year was made President of the Council. He
was a member of the convention which framed the
State Constitution. He was appointed Navy Agent
at Penescola, in 1841, and hold the office until 1845.
Be took an active part in the election of Taylor and PLOBIDA.

Fillmore, and was one of the Presidential electors who gave them the vote of Florida. The whigs, being in the ascendency in the Legislature, elected him to succeed Mr. Westcott, for six years from March, 1849. Mr. Morton is a man of large frame, and considerably over six feet in height. He has the sturdy appearance of a regular cotton planter. He is a moderate Southern whig, and does not take an active part in debates.

STRPHEN R. MALLORY is a native of the West Indies, and settled, early in life, in Florida, taking up his residence in Key West. He now lives at Jackschville, where, we believe, he practices law. Previous to his election to the Senate, to succeed Mr. Yulee, he was but little known as a public man. He takes part in debate in the Senate, and is a scalous advocate of Southern rights. He is one of the youngest members of the Senate, being about 33 years of age. His father was a native of Connecticut.

WILLIAM C. DAWSON is a native of Georgia, and was born in the county of Greene, his family being descendants of some of the first settlers. Having received an education at the University of his native State, he early entered into political life, and at the age of twenty-one was elected Clerk of the House in the Georgia Legislature. He was elected a member of the State convention to revise the constitution, also to the State Senate, and in 1836 to Congress. He was a member of the House from 1837 to 1842, when he resigned his seat. While in Congress, he was the whig candidate for Governor, in 1841, and was defeated. In 1845 he was appointed one of the ji-dges of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1848 he was elected United States Senator. In person Mr. Dawson is tall, and preposes-senig in appearance and manners. He has dark hair and complexion, and is a pleasant and forcible speaker, full of anecdote and wit. He is altogether a very agreeable man. GEORGIA

ROBERT TOOMBS has been a prominent member of ROBERT TOOMS has been a prominent member of the House of Representatives since he entered that branch of Congress, in 1845. After eight years service he is now transferred to the Senate. He owed his election to the Union party in the Legislature, composed of both whigs and democrats. We gave a brief sketch of Mr. Toombs at the time of his election to the Senate. His age is about forty, and his talents, particularly as a debater, are admitted to be very respectable. He is noted for a very rapid utterance in speaking.

JOHN PETTIT, who has been chosen to succeed the late Senator Whitcomb, is known as having been a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for six years, from 1843 to 1849. He is a man of moderate talents, but took an active part in debate while in the House. In politics he is a radical progressive democrat. gressive democrat.

JESSE D. BRIGHT has been eight years a member of the Senate, having entered it in 1845, and been re-elected for another term of six years. At the time of his election, in 1845, he was Lieutenant Governor or his election, in 1845, he was Lieutenant Governor of the State. His course in the Senate has been that of a consistent democrat, and always reliable as a party man. He was born in Chenango county in the State of New York, in December, 1812.

James Shields is a native of the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, where he was born in 1810, and emigrated to this country about 1826. In 1832 he went to Illinois, and engaged in the practice of the law at Kaskaskia. He was elected to the Legislature of Illinois in 1832, and State Auditor in 1839. Four years later he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1845, having received from President Polk the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, he removed to Washington. The following year he was appointed by Mr. Polk a Brigadier General in the United States Army, and for his services during the war he was promoted to ILLINOIS. gadier General in the United States Army, and for his services during the war he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major General. On his return to Illinois, he was elected by the Legislature U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Breese. In March, 1849, his right to a seat was contested, on the ground that he had not been naturalized nine years, as required by the constitution. He was, therefore, rejected by the Senate; but as the nine years required expired the same year, he was re-elected by the Legislature, and took his seat in the Senate. Gen. Shields is of good personal appearance, about five feet eight inches in stature, with dark hair and complexion. His style of speaking is easy, fluent and agreeable. He is, of course, a progressive democrat, or he could not long represent Illinois acceptably.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is about five feet six inches

He is, of course, a progressive democrat, or he could not long represent Illinois acceptably.

Stephen A. Douglas is about five feet six inches in stature, and is familiarly known as "the Little Giant," from the fame he acquired on the stump in Illinois. In the Senate he maintains a high position as a debater, and takes an active part in all prominent measures. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, in April, 1813—of course, he is now in his fortieth year. In early life he was a faimer, and subsequently a cabinet maker. His health failing, he removed to Ontario county, New York, and entered the academy at Canandalgua. He afterwards commenced the study of the law, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833. The same year he went to Illinois, and taught a school at Winchester, in that State. He there commenced the practice of law, and was soon after chosen, by the Legislature, State Attorney. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Legi-lature, after which he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield. In December, 1860, he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois, and in 1841 a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and, after serving four years in the House, he was transierred to the Senate. His term of six years having expired, he was re-elected for another term, at the last session of the Legislature. The public career of Mr. Douglas, and his rapid advancement in political life, have been more remarkable than any other Yankee adventurer at the West of the same age and abilities. It is known that he bas long been an aspirant for the Presidency: that he has long been an aspirant for the President but he will doubtless find powerful combinations arrest his future progress.

AUGUSTUS C. DODGE is a son of Senator Dodge, from Wisconsin, and is but little over 41 years of age, having been born in Missouri, in January 1812 He is a plain, unassuming man, stout and robust in appearance, and of moderate talents. He frequently mingles in debate making short, pithy speeches, and keeping an eye to the interests of the Great West. He has grown up with the new State he represents, and was a delegate to Congress from it while it was a territory, from 1841 to 1847. He was elected Senator in 1849, and drew the long term, which expires in 1855.

in 1855.

George W. Jones was elected as colleague to Mr. Dedge, and drew the term which expired in 1853. He has been re-elected for a term of six years. When Wisconsin was a territory, he represented it as a delegate in Congress for one term—1837-39. He is of medium size and dark complexion, about 45 years of age. As a Sepalor he is not more consciences. of age. As a Senator he is not more conspicuous than his colleague. He is a lawyer, and was born in Vincennes, Indiana, in April, 1804.

KENTUCKY.

ARCHIBALD DIXON is a native of North Carolina and was born in the county of Caswell, in April, 1802, but was taken to Kentucky in his childhood 1802, but was taken to Kentucky in his childhood, in 1805. He resides in Henderson county, in the Green river country. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and elected to the House in the Legislature of Kentucky, in 1830. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate, and again to the House. In 1844 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and in 1849 elected a delegate to the constitutional convencion. In 1851 he was the whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated. In 1852 he was elected by the Legislature United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Clsy. He is a lawyer of brilliant talents, and favorably known at the West. Mr. Dixon is a man of rather tall and slender person, has a large property, and classical education. He is a very rapid speaker, of the Kentucky school.

Joun B. Thomrson, who has been elected to the

JOHN B. THOMPSON, who has been elected to the Senate, has served several terms in the House of Representatives, to which he was first elected in 1841.

LOUISIANA.

PIERRE SOULE is a native of the south of France, having been born at Castillon, in the Pyronees. He is about fifty years of age, and is of medium height, good figure, and dark complexion. His appearance is that of an intelligent, learned, and accomplished gentlemen. In politics he is a progressive southern rights man. He was originally destined for the church, and was for a time at the Jesuit college, at Toulouse. Some time after leaving the college he became editor of a liberal paper in Paris. Being compelled to leave France, he went to St. Domingo in 1826. From thence he went to St. Domingo in 1826. From thence he went to Baltimore, and finally removed to New Orleans, the same year. He acquired a knowledge of the English language and studied law. At the bar he soon rose to distinction by his talents and cloquence. In 1847 he was elected a United States Senator, to fill a vacancy, and in 1849 was re-elected for a term of six years.

J. P. Benjamin, the newly-elected Senator, is a

J. P. Benjamin, the newly-elected Senator, is a native of the island of St. Thomas, and emigrated in early life to Louisiana. It is understood that his seat will be contested on the ground of naturalization.

MAINE.

Hannibal Hamlin was born at Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809. After working a short time at the printing business he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He had an extensive practice at Hampden, in his profession, and, entering public life, he was for six years a member of the Maine Legislature, and for three years Speaker of the House. In 1842 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1844. He was elected United States Senator in 1848, to fill a vacancy, and in 1850 was re-elected for six years. He has a good personal appearance, is of dark complexion, and possesses considerable ability in debate.

The other seat from Maine is vacant.

CHARLES SUMME was born at Boston, in January, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College, and di-tinguished himself in literary studies and pursuita. Having studied law and engaged in successful practice, in 1837 he visited Europe, where he spent over two years, and enjoyed many advantages in the society of distinguished men. In 1848 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the free soil party for representative to Congress from Boston. In 1851, after a prolonged contest in the Legislature, he was elected, by a coalition of free soilers and democrats, United States Senator for six years from March, 1851. He is a man of decided ability, but has not, thus far, acquired much reputation as a Senator. His orations and speeches, before conventions and I'terary institutions, &c., have been published in two volumes. In person he is over six feet high, with dark brown hair, and a pleasant countenance, but not expressive of any remarkable degree of profundity.

Edward Everent.—We gave a sketch, in the

dark brown bair, and a pleasant countenance, but not expressive of any remarkable degree of profundity.

EDWARD EVERETT.—We gave a sketch, in the HERALD, of this distinguished gentleman on his appointment as Secretary of State, from which office he retires to-day, with increased reputation as a statesman, from the able papers he has produced during his brief career in the cabinet. We add the following sketch:—Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., in April, 1794. His father was a respectable clergyman in Boston, and his elder brother was minister at the court of Spain. He received his early education at Boston, and entered Harvard College when little more than thirteen years old, leaving it with first honors four years later, undecided as to a pursuit for life. He turned his attention for two years to the profession of divinity; but, in 1814, he was invited to accept the new professorship of Greek literature at Cambridge, Mass., with permission to visit Europe. He accepted the office; and, before entering on its duties, embarked at Boston for Liverpool. He passed more than two years at the famous University of Gottingen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with his department. He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. While in England, he acquired the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the day. In the autumn of 1818, he returned to the continent, and divided the winter between Plorence, Rome, and Naples. In the spring of 1819, he made a short tour in Greece. Mr. Everett came home in 1819, and entered at once upon the duties of his professorship. Soon after his return, he became the editor of the North American Review, a journal, which, though supported by writers of great ability, had acquired only a limited circulation. Under its new editor, the demand increased so rapidly that a second and sometimes a third edition of its numbers was required. One of his first numbers was required. One of his first cares as editor was, to vindicate American principles and institutions against a crowd of British travellers and critics, who were endeavoring to bring them into contempt. The spirit with which he performed his task checked this system of assault. In 1824, Mr. E. delivered the annual oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The entire discourse was favorably received; but the peroration, being an apostrophe to Lafayette, who was present, touched a chord of sympathy in an immense audience, already excited by the unusual circumstances of the occasion. This was the first of a series of orations and addresses delivered by Everett, on public occasions of almost every kind, during a quarter of a century, and lately collected in two volumes. Up to 1824, he had taken no active interest in politics; but his articles in the Review had evinced his acquaintance with the wants and spirit of the nation, and his recent oration had brought him prominently before the public. The constituency of Middlessex, Massachusetts, without any solicitation on his part, returned him to Congress by a great majority over the regular candidate. For ten years he sat in Congress, and proved himself a working member, never taking advantage of his superior powers to detain the house with oratorical display, but taking part in every debate of importance. In 1835, he retired from Congress, and was for four successive years chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1839, he was again a candidate for the same honor, but was defeated on local questions by a majority of one out of more than 100,000 votes. In 1841, he was appointed to represent the United States at the court of St. James, a position for which he was peculiarly qualified by his knowledge of the European tongues, and his acquaintance with the then mooted boundary question. Although the Secretary-ship of State at Washington was held by four different statesmen, of various pelitics, during Everett's mission, he enjoyed the con

MARYLAND.

James A. Pharce was born in Maryland, in December, 1806. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1822, with the highest honors of his class. He studied law in Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He removed to Louisiana in 1828, but returned to Maryland the following year. He was elected to the Legislature of Maryland in 1831, and to Congress, as a member of the House, in 1835. He served six years in the House, and in 1843 was transferred to the Senate, for a term of six years, after the expiration of which he was re-elected. In 1850 he was nominated by President Fillmore for the office of Secretary of the Interior, but declined the honor. Mr. Pearce is one of the very ablest mombers of the Senate, both as a sound practical statesman, and as a debater, and is justly so regarded, not only by his whig friends, but by the whole body. In person he is short, and thick set, with a large head and fair complexion. He resides at Chestertown. fair complexion. He resides at Chestertown.

fair complexion. He resides at Chestertown.

Thomas G. Pratt has long been a distinguished whig political leader in Maryland. He is the only whig who has ever been chosen Governor of the State by the people. All others have been demorate, since 1838, when the Governor of Maryland was first chosen by the people. Mr. Pratt held the executive office for the three years for which he was elected; in 1844 and in 1850 he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy; also chosen for a term of six years from March, 1851. In the Senate his course has been bold, independent, and marked with ability. He resides at Annapolis, the seat of many of the old aristocratic families of Maryland.

many of the old aristocratic families of Maryland.

Lewis Cass is too well known to the nation to require more than a brief sketch. He was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, (the same year with Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, and Benton). He taught school some months, when he was eighteen years old, and then en i grated to the West, travelling on foot, and established himself at Marietta, on the Ohio river. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, and in 1806 was elected a member of the Legislature of Ohio. In 1807 he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson United States Marshal for Ohio, and held the office five years. In 1812 he was chosen colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and in July he was successful in a skirmish with the British. He had no part in, and was not responsible for, the course of General Hull, by whom the American army was surrendered to the British. The ensuing year he was appointed colonel in the United States army, and soon after brigadier general. He was at the battle of the Thames, with General Harrison, October 5, 1813. In the same year he was appointed, by President Madison, Governor of Michigan territory, and continued in office under seven administrations. In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of War by General Jackson, and in October, 1836, by the same President, he was sent to France as minister, which important poat he filled until December, 1842. After his return to the United States he became a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and received a large vote in the democratic convention of 1844, which placed Mr. Polk in nomination. In the same year he was subsequently re-elected, both for the remainder of the term, which expired in 1851, and for another term of six years. General Gass is considered one of the very ablest men in the democratic party, and his talents and position have always given him great influence in the Senate; senator, is quite a young man, and has represented the Kala-

CHARLES E. STUART, the newly elected Senator, is quite a young man, and has represented the Kalamazoo district for the last six years in the House of Representatives. He is a Union democrat, and was bitterly opposed by the free soilers. He will doubtless co-operate with his eminent colleague on national questions.

MISSISSIFFI.

STEPHEN ADAMS, was born in Pendleton district, South Carolina, in October, 1804. His father was a Baptist minister, and removed with his family to Tennessee, in 1806. The son commenced the practice of law in 1829, and in 1833 was elected to the Senate of Tennessee. In 1834 he removed to Monroe county. Mississippi, where he was three times elected Circuit Judge. In 1846 he resigned his office, and was elected to Congress. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he was a member of the State Senate, by the Union party, then having a majority in the Legislature.

Beston party in Missouri, and to his intrigues Bonton attributes the loss of his seat in the Senate.

ton attributes the loss of his seat in the Senate.

Heney S. Geyer is a native of Frederick, Maryland, and went to the West in his youth. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans. He has long stood among the first in the profession at the bar of St. Louis, but he has not as yet taken a prominent part in the debates in the Senate. Being a zealous whig, he owes his election, as successor to Mr. Benton, to the dissensions in the democratic party, which brought about this result.

NEW HAMPSHIER.

Moses Norris, Jr., was born at Pittsfield, Merrimack county, N. H., and is about fifty years of age.

In 1828 be graduated at Dartmouth College. He then studied law, and in a few years after commencing practice be was elected to the Legislature. He was repeatedly re-cleeted, and chosen Speaker of the House. In 1843 and 1845 he was elected to Compress, and on retiring was again elected to the Legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House. In 1846 he was elected to the Senate for six years from March, 1849.

Charles G. Atherton, who succeeds John P. Hale, for a term of six years, is a lawyer, of Nashua, N. H., and has before represented the State as Senator for six years—from 1843 to 1849—previous to which he had been one of the Representatives from New Hampshire in the other branch of Congress, viz: from 1837 to 1843. His congressional service has therefore been twelve years, up to 1849. He is a son of Charles H. Atherton, of Amherst, N. H.—a distinguished lawyer, of the federal school of politica. His son, the Senator, we believe started in public life as a democrat, according to the programme of principles laid down by the late Isaac Hill, who was for many years the dictator of the New Hampshire democracy. Mr. Atherton distinguished himself in both houses of Congress, by his business talents, on committees and in debate,—always acting with the national democrats, in opposition to abolitionish, free soil men, and various other factions which have arisen from time to time. He is understood to be the confidential friend and adviser of the President of he United States, of whom he may be said to be the political counterpart. He is, we should say, rather over fifty years of age, slender in person, shrewd and cautious in his movements, and of exemplary habits in morals.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, who succeeds his brother-in-law, R. F. Stockton, for the Senatorial term which will expire in 1857, is a son of the late Edward Thompson, of Philadelphia, who was for many years an eminent merchant in the China trade. The new Senator has been more extensively known as one of the efficers of the Camden and Amboy Ralirond Com-pany than as a politician, although in 1844 he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He is about fifty years of age.

the unsuccessful democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He is about fifty years of age.

William Wright was born in Rockland county. New York, near the Jersey line, in 1794. His father, an educated physician, died in 1808, while the sen was at an academy in Poughkeepsie, pursuing studies preparatory to a profession. Want of pecuniary means was the cause of his uncle, in whose charge he was placed, apprenticing him to the trade of a saddle and harness maker. After serving his time with Anson G. Phelps, Esq., now one fof our prominent merchants, Mr. Wright commenced business at Bridgeport. Connecticut, where he remained seven years, and in 1822 removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he has since resided, and where his principal manufactory is located. In his business he has been very successful, and has acquired great wealth. He was elected Mayor of Newark three times, (first in 1839,) and in 1842 and 1844 elected to Congress. Although a whig, Mr. Wright consented to run in 1842 against Mr. Kinney, the regular whig candidate, and being supported by the democrats, was elected. This circumstance caused a feud in the whigs until within the last two or three years, but finally separated himself from his former political friends, and the late democratic Legislature elected him a United States Senator for a term of six years. Mr. Wright is a man of good business talents, but not accustomed to public speaking. He is of pleasing personal appearance, of the middle size, and mild and courteous in his manners.

NEW YORE.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was born in Orange county, New York, in 1801. He graduated at Union Gollege in 1820, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and practised law at Anburn, where he now resides. He advocated the election and re-election of John Quiney Adams to the Presidency, and having joine? the Anti-Masonic party, was elected State Senator for four years. In 1834 he received the whig nomination for Governor, but falled of an election. In 1838 he was again a candidate, and elected; also was re-elected Governor in 1840. He retired to private life in 1843, and in 1849 was elected a United States Senator for a term of six years. It is well known that Mr. Seward is regarded as the leader of the free soil or anti-slavery section of the whig party. His person is small and slender, his complexion light, and his manners courteous. In his speeches and writings he has displayed much ability. He takes an active part in debate in the Senate.

Hamilton Fifh is a son of the late Col. Micholas Fish, and was born in the city of New York in 1888. He graduated at Columbia, and stadied law; but the management of the large real estate he and his relatives possess has occupied most of his business time. On his mother's side, he is descended from Peter Stuyvesant, one of the Dutch Governors. Mr. Fish was elected by the whigs to the Twenty-eighth Congress, in 1843. In 1847 he was elected Lieutanant Governor, and the following year Governor of the State. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years. In person he is tall and slender, and in his manners he is mild, and pleasing. He has thus far acquitted himself well in the various public stations to which he has been called.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George E. Badden is a native of the State he represents, whither we believe his father emigrated from Connecticut. The Senator acquired distinguished reputation at the bar, and was first called into prominent public life in 1841, when Gen. Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Navy, through the influence, it was supposed, of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, in the same cabinet. After the dissolution of that cabinet, Mr. Badger retired to private life until December, 1846, when he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Haywood. At the expiration of the term, in 1843, he was re-elected for a term of six years. Mr. Badger is regarded by the Senators generally as one of the ablest of the Southern whig members. He is, we should say, near sixty years of age.

The other seat from North Carolina is vacant.

The other seat frem North Carolina is vacant.

OHIO.

EALMON P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire and was born at Cornish, in that State, in January, 1898. When he was ten years of age, having lost his father, he was sent to Ohio, and placed in the school at Worthington, then under the charge of his uncle. Bishop Chase. After a few years he went to Cincinnati and became a student at the college there. In 1824 he entered Dartmouth College, in his native State, and graduated in 1826. Having stadied law for a while at Washington, in the office of Hon. William Wirt, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1830. He has since resided at Cincinnati, without being conspicuous as a politician until the formation of the free soil party. By a coalition of that party with the democrats in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Chase was elected United States Senator, for six years from March, 1849. He is a strong debater, not showy, but a powerful reasoner, and is not generally inclined to push his free soil notions beyond the bounds of prudence. In person he is tall, being over six feet, and may be regarded as a fine specimen of the stock from which he sprung. As a legislator he is diligent, patient, and active, and has always held a high rank as a lawyer.

BENJAMIN F. WADE is a native of Massachusette;

has always held a high rank as a lawyer.

Benjamin F. Ware is a native of Massachusetts; was born at Springfield, in October, 1800, and at the age of 21, removed to Ashtabula county, where he studied law with Hon. Elisha Whittlesey. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and in 1835 elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1837 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and held a seat in that body for two terms, or four years. In 1847 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and held a seat in that body for two terms, or four years. In 1847 he was elected in office until March, 1851, when he was elected, mainly by whig votes, to the United States Senate, for a term of six years. He is a self-educated man, and son of a patriot of the Revolution. He is of a slender figure and plain appearance, seldom appearing on the floor as a debater. He is a free soil whig.

South Carolina, in October, 1804. His father was a Baptist minister, and removed with his family to Tennessee, in 1806. The son commenced the practice of law in 1829, and in 1833 was elected to the Senate of Tennessee. In 1834 he removed to Monroe county, Mississippl, where he was three times elected Circuit Judge. In 1845 he resigned his office, and was elected to Congress. In 1850 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1851 he was a member of the State Convention, and in 1852 was elected to the United States Senate, by the Union party, then having a majority in the Legislature. The other seat from Mississippi is vacant.

MISSOURI.

DAVID R. ATCHIBON, at present President protem of the Senate, commenced his career as United States Senate, by the Senate in October, 1843, by appointment of the Governor, in place of the late Dr. L. F. Linn. He was elected by the Legislature, in 1844, for the balance of the term, which expired in 1849, and has since been re-elected for another term of six years. In 1846 he was chosen President pro tem. In 1848, and twice relected. He was six years in Congress, having been elected. He was six years in Congress, having been elected in 1842, and the two subsequent terms. He was the beauty in the Legislature in 1849; had a majority in the legislature in 1849; and a majority in the Legislature in 1849, and has since been re-elected for another term of six years. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature in 1841, and the legislature in 1842, and the was clected to the Legislature in 1841 he removed to the Legislat